REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188
Public reporting burden for this collection of im- gathering and maintaining the data needed, and collection of information, including suggestions Davis Highway, Sute 1204, Arlington, VA 22202	ormation is estimated to average 1 hour per re s completing and reviewing the collection of inf for reducing this burden. To Washington Head 4302, and to the Office of Management and Bi	sponse, including the time for re ormation. Send comments rega quarters Services, Directorate for lidget, Paperwork Reduction Proj	viewing instructions, searching existing data sources, reling this burden estimate or any other aspect of this information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson act (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blan		3. REPORT TYPE ANI	D DATES COVERED
	15 Feb 00	Final Techn	ical: 3/96-8/99
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE			S. FUNDING NUMBERS
AI approaches to statistical language models		N00014-96-1-0549	
6. AUTHOR(S)			
Eugene Charniak			
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
Brown University			
Providence, RI 02	912	;	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AG	ENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)		10. SPONSORING / MONITORING
ONR			AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
800 North Quincy Street			
Arlington, VA 22217-5660			
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY	STATEMENT		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE
Publicly availabl	e DISTRIBUTION	ON STATEME	UTA
	Approved for	or Public Relea	
	Dietribut	ion Unlimited	be)
	שושנווטענ	ion uniimited	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 work			_
We have made a nu	m ber ef advances un	der this gran	t. We have created
what is currently	the most accurate	parser for pa	rsing into Penn-tree-
bank-style trees; a program that identifies the antecedents of pronouns			
with 85% accuracy	; a program that as	signs functio	n tags to parse text
with 85% accuracy	; a program that as	signs referen	ts to full noun phrases
with 65% accuracy	; very efficient pa	rsers pars	ers that explore very
few constituents	that do not appear	in the rinar	parse; and programs
that discover sem	antic information a	bout words fr	om unlabeled text.
that discover sem	that do not appear antic information a these programs work	bout words fr	om unlabeled text.
that discover sem	antic information a	bout words fr	om unlabeled text. al means.
that discover sem	antic information a	bout words fr	om unlabeled text.
that discover sem	antic information a	bout words fr	om unlabeled text. al means.
that discover sem	antic information a	bout words fr	om unlabeled text. al means.
that discover sem	antic information a	bout words fr	om unlabeled text. al means.
that discover sem Furthermore, all	antic information a	bout words fr by statistic	om unlabeled text. al means. 15. NUMBER OF PAGES
that discover sem Furthermore, all 14. SUBJECT TERMS Artificial intell statistical NLP.	antic information a these programs work	bout words fr by statistic	15. NUMBER OF PAGES 4 16. PRICE CODE
that discover sem Furthermore, all 14. SUBJECT TERMS Artificial intell statistical NLP. 17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	antic information a these programs work	bout words fr by statistic	15. NUMBER OF PAGES 4 16. PRICE CODE
that discover sem Furthermore, all 14. SUBJECT TERMS Artificial intell statistical NLP.	antic information a these programs work igence, natural lan	bout words fr by statistic guage process	om unlabeled text. al means. 15. NUMBER OF PAGES 4 16. PRICE CODE KATION 20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT

Final Report of ONR Grant N00014-96-1-0549

Eugene Charniak
Department of Computer Science
Brown University

February 15, 2000

1 Administrative Information

Title:

AI Approaches to Statistical Language Models

ONR Grant Number:

N00014-96-1-0549

Organization:

Brown University

Effective Date: Closing Date:

3/1/96 8/31/99

Principal Investigator:

Eugene Charniak

Professor of Computer Science

(401) 863-7636 ec@cs.brown.edu

2 Summary of Results

In the proposal that resulted in this research grant we said, "We propose to create better statistical language models by bringing together statistical methodology and traditional AI approaches." It is fair to say that we have been successful in this goal. In this period we have created:

- what is currently the most accurate parser for parsing into Penn-tree-bank style trees. This parser has a per-constituent precision and recall of 89.5% (91.1% for sentences of length less than or equal to 40 words and punctuation) [Charniak 1999]
- a program that identifies the antecedents of pronouns with a 85% accuracy[Ge, Hale, Charniak 1998]

- a program that assigns function-tags to parse text with 85% accuracy. (E.g., the noun phrase "yesterday" would be given the function tag "temporal" in "He ate yesterday" to distinguish it from the role played by the noun phrase "pizza" in "He ate pizza") [Blaheta, Charniak 2000]
- a program that assigns referents to full noun phrases with a 65% accuracy [Hall, Charniak 2000]
- very efficient parsers parsers that explore very few constituents that do not appear in the final parse [Caraballo, Charniak 1998] [Charniak, Goldwater, Johnson 1998] [Blaheta, Charniak 1999]
- programs that discover semantic information about words from unlabeled text [Roark, Charniak 1998] [Caraballo 1999] [Caraballo Charniak 1999] [Berland Charniak 1999]

Furthermore, as stated in our research proposal, all of these programs work by statistical means.

We have also been able to combine many of these programs in order to parse, find noun-phrase coreference, and function-tag, large quantities of text. For example, in the last month we have delivered to the LDC (Linguistic Data Consortium, the major organization for the distribution of large text and speech corpora) 35 million words of Wall Street Journal newspaper articles that have been machine annotated in the aforementioned fashion. The LDC will be distributing this new corpus.

We expect that in the years that follow we will be able to increase the accuracy and depth of this annotation. In particular we expect in the next few months to be able to provide not just a parse tree, but the predicate-argument structure of the sentences. More generally we hope to provide deeper semantic annotations such as case (or thematic) roles.

3 Publications

Parsing with context-free grammars and word statistics, Eugene Charniak, Technical Report CS-95-28, Department of Computer Science, Brown University (1995).

A statistical syntactic disambiguation program and what it learns, Eugene Charniak and Murat Ersan), TR CS-95-29 Brown University, Department of

Computer Science (1995). (Also appears in Symbolic, Connectionist, and Statistical Approaches to Learning for Natural Language Processing, S. Wermter, E. Riloff, and G. Scheler Eds., New York: Springer pp 146-160 (1996).)

Figures of merit for best-first probabilistic chart parsing, Sharon Caraballo and Eugene Charniak, Proceedings of the Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing, pp 127-132, (1996).

Taggers for parsers, Eugene Charniak, Glenn Carroll, John Adcock, Antony Cassandra, Yoshihiko Gotoh, Jeremy Katz, Michael Littman, and John McCann, Artificial Intelligence, V 28 No 1-2, pp 45-57 (1996).

Tree-bank grammars, Eugene Charniak, Proceedings of the Thirteenth National Conference on Artificial Intelligence, AAAI Press/MIT Press: Menlo Park, pp. 1031-1036, (1996).

Expected-Frequency Interpolation Eugene Charniak, Technical Report CS96-37 Department of Computer Science, Brown University (1996)

Statistical parsing with a context-free grammar and word statistics Eugene Charniak, Proceedings of the Fourteenth National Conference on Artificial Intelligence, AAAI Press/MIT Press, Menlo Park (1997)

Statistical Techniques for Natural Language Parsing Eugene Charniak, AI Magazine, Vol 18, No. 4, pp. 33-43 (1997)

New Figures of merit for best-first probabilistic chart parsing, Sharon Caraballo and Eugene Charniak, Computational Linguistics Vol. 4, pp. 275-298 (1998).

Edge-based best-first chart parsing, Eugene Charniak, Sharon Goldwater, and Mark Johnson, Proceedings of the Sixth Workshop on Very Large Corpora, pp. 127-133 (1998)

Noun-phrase co-occurrence statistics for semi-automatic semantic lexicon construction, Brian Roark, and Eugene Charniak, pp. 1110-1116, 36th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics and 17th International Conference on Computational Linguistics, (1998)

A statistical approach to anaphora resolution, Niyu Ge, John Hale, and Eugene Charniak, Proceedings of the Sixth Workshop on Very Large Corpora, pp. 161-171, (1998)

Finding parts in very large corpora Matthew Berland, Eugene Charniak, Proceedings of the ACL 1999, pp. 57-64 (1999)

Automatic compensation for parser figure-of-merit flaws Don Blaheta, Eugene Charniak, Proceedings of the ACL 1999, pp. 513-518 (1999)

A maximum-entropy-inspired parser Eugene Charniak Technical Report CS99-12, Department of Computer Science, Brown University (1999) (Also accepted in Proceedings of the North-American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics - NAACL-2000)

Determining the specificity of nouns from text Sharon Caraballo, Eugene Charniak, 1999 Joint Sigdat Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing and Very Large Corpora, pp. 63-70 (1999)

Automatic construction of a hypernym-labeled noun hierarchy from text Sharon A. Caraballo, (1999)

A statistical method for noun-phrase coreference Keith Hall, Eugene Charniak, (2000)

Assigning function tags to text Don Blaheta, Eugene Charniak, The 2000 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics (2000)